BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1811. [NUMBER 976.

IT has been Refolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

At the Old Marine Gate,

On THURSDAY, the 23d Inſtant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY OLD MARINE STORES, belonging to the Honorable Company condemned by Survey.

The Articles to be cleared away and paid for immediately or reſold at the riſk and loſs of the firſt purchaſer.

A liſt of the particulars may be ſeen at my Office.

G. LUKIN,
Marine Store keeper.

BOMBAY
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
16TH MAY 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. J. HAMILTON,
Sec. Marine Dept.

જાહેર ખબર

જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે

જુના મરીનના દરવાજા આગાર ના દેશપત વારે તારીખ ૨૩ મી આપ્રેલ મહીનાની એ ફલાફ ૧૦ વાગતે પેહેલે બોરે પરચુંન જુનો મરીનનો શેંમાંણ નામદાર કુપણીનો જે રક ફરોછે તપા શીને તે *

એ રકમ કુથાવી જાવી પગાર ફરી ને તુરત નહીતર ફરીથી વેચશે પરબં ધ લેનારાને જોખમે *

એનુ લીશ્ટ દેખાડશે મીશતર કુ મીનની ફારીશ મસે *

G. LUKIN,
Marine Store-keeper.

BOMBAY
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
16TH MAY 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. J. HAMILTON,
Sec. Marine Dept.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of THOMAS BLINKENSOP, late of Goa deceaſed.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON of Bombay Inhabitant a Creditor of the deceaſed; all perſons indebted to the Eſtate or having claims thereon are requeſted to make the ſame known to the Adminiſtrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 17th May 1811.

TO BE SOLD

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

CALENDER,

AND ALMANAC.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of WILLIAM HURST, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Eſtabliſhment deceaſed.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration in the above Goods having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mr. SAMUEL FERRAR one of the Partners of the Firm of Baxter, Son and Company Creditors of the deceaſed; All perſons indebted to the Eſtate or having claims thereon are requeſted to make the ſame known to the Adminiſtrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 17th May 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Probate of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of HUSSON BIN ABDULLA BIN HUSSON, otherwiſe SHAIK HUSSON BIN ABDULLA, late of Bombay Arab Merchant deceaſed, being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HADJEE SAROOR BIN YACOOB the Executor in the ſaid will named—All perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 7th of May 1811.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Probate of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN MACANDIE, late Surgeon of the firſt Battalion of the 78th Regiment deceaſed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CHARLES FORBES, of Bombay Merchant, one of the Executors in the ſaid Will named—All perſons having demands upon or being indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted forthwith to ſtate their claims and pay their Debts to the ſaid Executor.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 10th May 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Adminiſtration with the Will annexed of XAVIER REMEDIOS, de NORONHA, heretofore of Bombay, and afterwards of Demaun Portugueſe Inhabitant deceaſed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to REGINALDO CAETANO de NORONHA of Bombay, a creditor on the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed—All perſons concerned are therefore hereby apprized thereof.

Boubay, May 10th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN HULL, in command of the 1ſt Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the Effects of the late Enſign RICHARD WILLIAM GRAVES, of the ſame Corps, deceaſed; has, after paying the Funeral charges, Servants' wages, &c. remitted the balance Rupees Seven Hundred and Eighty, to the Sub Treaſurer at Bombay, to be depoſited in the Hon'ble Company's Treaſury.

Surat, 30th April 1811.

Bombay Civil Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Meeting announced for the 20th inſtant, is unavoidably poſtponed to Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, on which day it will be held at the Houſe adjoining the Secretary's Office, at 8 o'Clock A. M. when certain important points relative to the annuity branch of the inſtitution, and which have for ſome time paſt engaged the attention of the Committee, will be ſubmitted for the conſideration, and determination of the Meeting now convened; the documents connected with the points at iſſue, together with the proceedings of the Committee of Managers, are every day open at this Office for the inſpection of Subſcribers during the uſual hours of buſineſs.

J. A. PELLY,
Actg. Sec. and Accountant Bombay Civil Fund.

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
May 16th 1811.

N. B. Breakfaſt will be ready at 8 o'Clock preciſely.

WANTED.

ON Account of His Majeſty's 2d Battalion 56th Regiment, the ſum of Eleven Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds for which Amount Government Bills will be given drawn on Meſſrs. GREENWOOD COX and Co. Agents of the above Regiment, at thirty days ſight:—Sealed Tenders for the above ſum ſtating the rate of Exchange in Bombay currency will be received at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Barachie, until Friday the 31ſt inſtant, after which no further Tenders will be received.

Barachie, 6th May 1811.

WILLIAM WOULDS,
Lieut. & A. Paymaſter 2d Bat. H. M. 56th Regiment

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

AT

Meſſrs. WOOLER & Co's.

ONE two Poled Tent lined with Chintz, twelve feet between the Poles, double Walls 8 feet wide, - - - - - - - Rs. 450

One, one Poled Tent with blue lining and otherwiſe complete with double walls, - - - - - 300

One, ditto with Chintz lining, double walls, and otherwiſe complete, - - - - - - - - - 400

Bombay 17th May 1811.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 20th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

IN MEADOWS STREET,

A Large Collection of Engliſh and Perſian Books, amongſt which are ſome valuable Works; Sundry Articles of Glaſs-ware; Some Morocco Skins; Various Articles of Houſehold Furniture &c. &c. &c. the Property of perſons having lately left and leaving the ſettlement.

N. B. At 12 o'clock will be put up and ſold without reſerve, a Second Hand Curricle in good repair with a Sett of Europe Harneſs only uſed a few times; Several Saddle Horſes &c. &c. &c.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 20th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

IN MEADOWS STREET,

At 12 o'clock preciſely,

A Strong Dark Grey Country Horſe 15 hands high particularly well tempered and fit either for a Roadſter, Charger of Buggy or would make an excellent Catriage Horſe and when in condition will be as fine a Horſe as any on the Iſland.

Bombay, 18th May 1811

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. WALTER DAVIDSON & Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON have been admitted Partners into the Eſtabliſhment of

Hogue Davidſon and Co.

the buſineſs of which will be carried on from this date by ARTHUR HOGUE, LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, JOHN ROBERTSON, WALTER DAVIDSON & ALEXANDER ROBERTSON *under the firm of*

Hogue, Davidſon, Robertſon and Co.

CALCUTTA,
30th April 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Nesbitt Lane, an excellent ſtock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houſes of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Malheiros* viz.

	Per Pipe	Quarter	per Dozen
Old Madeira - - Rs.	800	260	28
Ditto leſs age, - -	700	180	25
Ditto, ditto, - - -	600	155	23
Ditto, ditto, - - -	500	130	20
Lisbon very old, - -	450	117	
Port from Oporto in ½ Quarter large Caſk,	650	135	

Bombay, 27th April 1811.

It is a matter of surprize that no eſtabliſhment of the kind announced in the following Advertiſement has hitherto been attempted at this Preſidency. The compleate ſucceſs which has attended the Livery Stables or repoſitories at Calcutta and Madras might have juſtified an earlier experiment of one at this place. We are diſpoſed to think that Mr. HIGGS'S ſpeculation will be found to be convenient and uſeful; contributing at once both to the advantage of the Horſe and his Owner; and we have no doubt that he will meet with due encouragement from all admirers of that noble animal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE public is reſpectfully informed that GEORGE HIGGS who has been eleven years in the ſervice of Colonel MALCOLM, during which period he was upwards of three years at the Honorable Company's Stud at Ganjam, has opened a Livery Stable at which Gentlemen's Horſes will be kept with great care and attention.—His terms are as follows.

For the keep including Stabling, Shoeing and all other expences of a Horſe, thirty Rupees per menſem or one Rupee per diem.—Horſes will be received for private ſale and the uſual Commiſſion of five per cent charged.

GEORGE HIGGS will execute any Commiſſions to purchaſe Horſes either for the Turf, Saddle, or Harneſs which he may receive from the out Stations, or from either of the other Preſidencies.

He will attend, when required, any Horſes that are Sick or Lame, and Dock and Trim or ſuperintend the Shoeing of any ſent to him, for which a moderate charge will be made; and he will be very happy to engage at the rate of two Gold Mohurs a quarter to give his attendance the year through to any Gentleman's Stable, and to make no further charge except for the actual coſt of the Medicines he may be obliged to uſe.—He hopes that when Gentleman who make him this allowance wiſh to have the Shoeing of their Horſes ſuperintended or to have them Trimmed, or Docked, they will ſend them to his Stables; when they are Sick or Lame, he will o, courſe attend at the owner's Stables.

GEORGE HIGGS will break to the Snaffle or Curb, any Horſe that is ſent to him either for the Riding of a Gentleman or Lady; for this a moderate charge will be made.

GEORGE HIGGS has no intention to traffic in Horſes on his own account, but means to limit himſelf to purchaſe and ſell for thoſe by whom he is employed.

He has rented for the preſent ſome dry and ſpacious Stables in *Mootah Chet Lane* on the Girgaum Road.

Bombay 18th May 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPT. M'CLINTOCK having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant GEORGE WALTER, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. agreeably to the Articles of War, has placed the Balance of Two Hundred and Forty Rupees ariſing from the ſale of his Effects &c. after deducting Regimental Debts, & Servant's Wages, into the hands of the Sub Treaſurer of Bombay.

Bombay, 3d May 1811.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Courier Office,

THE

INDIAN KALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1811.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen who intend honoring the Entertainment with their preſence on the evening of the 20th, are particularly requeſted to diſpenſe with the attendance of their Servants on this occaſion.

The time of aſſembling having been omitted in the former invitation, the Commiſſioners have the honor to announce that nine o'Clock is the hour anppointed.

F. WARDEN,
S. WILSON,
W. NEWNHAM.

BOMBAY,
18th May, 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE,, 11*th* MAY 1811.

THE Governor in Council with much concern announces to the Army the death of Lieutenant Daniel Dunnaresq, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment from the effect of the wound received by that officer in the gallant performance of his duty at the aſſault of Chya.

The following conſequent promotions are ordered.

Second Regiment,

Enſign James Laurie to be Lieutenant vice Dunnaresq deceaſed,—date of rank 27th April 1811.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary liſt acting Enſign Benjamin Wilſon, to be Enſign vice Laurie Promoted, —3d May do.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th May 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to allow H. R. Whitecombe Eſq. agent for ſupplies, to proceed to China on ſick certificate for the recovery of his health and to permit J. H. Pelly Eſq. to act as agent for ſupplies during Mr. Whitecombe's abſence.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th MAY 1811.

Captain Robert Seward of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having been Caſhiered the ſervice, by the ſentence of a General Court Martial; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following promotions take place in the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Second Regiment,

Captain Lieutenant John Thomas, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Vans Kennedy to be Captain Lieutenant and Enſign Thomas G, Hancock, to be Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Captain Seward caſhiered the ſervice by the ſentence of a General Court Martial. —date of rank 14th May 1811.

Senior Cadet on the ſupernumery liſt acting Enſign Adam Dun to be Enſign vice Hancock promoted, —do. do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

We truſt that the deſtructive effects of the late hurricane at Madras, will not be found to be more extenſive than they appear in the account given of them in the Madras paper of the 4th May. There is every reaſon to hope and believe that the fleet forming the 2d diviſion of the expedition, which ſailed from Madras on the 30th April, had got beyond its influence. Several inſtances of ſimilar ſtorms are on record; but in none does the violence of the gale appear to have extended beyond the limits of a circle whoſe radius was eighty miles.

We have extracted from Colonel Capper's publication and from Huddart's directory all the hurricanes that are hiſtorically known prior to the one in December 1807.

From Capper's obſervations on the Wind and Monſoons.

"The firſt hurricane on the coaſt of Coromandel, mentioned by Mr. Orme, in his Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, was that which deſtroyed Le Bourdonais's fleet, after he had taken Madras in the year 1746. He attacked this fort in September, which ſurrendered to him in leſs than a month, on condition that private property ſhould be protected But Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry, diſputed the right of the admiral to make ſuch a capitulation, and inſiſted on his ſeizing all property, both public and private. The correſpondence on this ſubject, in which the virtuous admiral ſtrenuouſly defended the rights of individuals and his own honour, detained him at Madras with his ſquadron much longer than otherwiſe he intended to have ſtayed; and on the 2d of October came on a hurricane, which in a few hours deſtroyed almoſt the whole French fleet, and in which twenty other ſhips of different nations were driven on ſhore. One of the ſhips, ſays Mr. Orme, foundered in an inſtant, and only ſix of the crew were ſaved. But it muſt be remembered that four veſſels laden with effects ſent from Madras, with three others lately arrived at Pondicherry from Europe, were not affected by this hurricane; the violence of which, therefore, did not extend more than 60 or 80 miles to the ſouthward.

On the 31ſt of October, 1753, Mr. Orme mentions alſo a violent hurricane on land, which was felt mouly near Wandiwaſh; but as the ſame author, who is in general equally minute and correct, takes no notice of any bad conſequences happening from it at ſea, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that it did no miſchief either at Madras or Pondicherry, although its principal violence was felt nearly halfway between both, and not more than 60 miles in a direct line from either.

The next, which occurred during the N. E. monſoon, was on the 30th of December, 1760, during the ſiege of Pondicherry. On the evening of that day the weather was fair, the rains had ceaſed, and there were regular land and ſea breezes; but a heavy ſwell rolled in on the ſhore from the S. E. The next morning the ſky was of a duſky hue, accompanied with a cloſeneſs in the air, but without that wild irregularity which prognoſticates a hurricane. Towards the evening, however, the wind freſhened from the N. W and at eight at night encreaſed conſiderably. About midnight the wind veered round to the N. E. fell calm with a thick haze, and in a few minutes after blew round to the S. E whence it blew with great violence. Almoſt all the ſhips might have been ſaved, had they taken the advantage of the wind blowing off the land, but the roaring of the wind and ſea prevented the captains from hearing the ſignals for ſtanding out to ſea, and many of the ſhips were wrecked. The Newcaſtle, Queenborough, and Protector, were driven on ſhore a few miles S. of Pondicherry, and the crews were ſaved. The Norfolk, Admiral Stevens, returned next day; and on the 7th came in the Salisbury from Trinco Trincomalay S. and the Tiger from Madras N.; ſo that in theſe oppoſite directions of E. N. and S. the violence of the ſtorm had not been felt. It is obſerved by mariners in the Eaſt Indies, that theſe hurricanes uſually happen once in five years; but for this opinion I can find no reaſon, either from what I have heard from others or have myſelf obſerved.

The next in ſucceſſion to that of 1760-61, was in 1763. On the 20th of October in that year, many days after the N. E. monſoon had apparently commenced, the wind began to ſlacken, and the clouds in the evening appeared uncommonly red, particularly on the day preceding the hurricane. On the morning of the 21ſt a ſtrong wind blew off the land, and in the courſe of a few hours blew all round the compaſs. At this time the Norfolk man of war, Admiral Corniſh, with the America and Weymouth, and the Royal Charlotte country ſhip of four hundred tons, remained in Madras roads, with ſeveral other country veſſels. The wind began to blow from the N. W. and continued from that quarter for three or four hours, of which time the men of war availed themſelves to put to ſea, but it then ſuddenly changed to the eaſtward, and prevented moſt of the country ſhips from following their example. After having blown with inceſſant violence for fourteen hours, and with almoſt equal ſtrength from every point of the compaſs, it at length ceaſed, but literally left only wrecks behind. All the veſſels at an anchor were loſt, and almoſt every perſon on board periſhed; but the men of war and the Royal Charlotte returned into the roads on the 24th. The former had felt the gale very ſeverely whilſt near the coaſt, but without ſuſtaining any material injury; the latter veſſel likewiſe, from ſtaying rather too long at anchor, had loſt her fore and main maſts, and was otherwiſe much damaged.

The laſt of theſe hurricanes on the coaſt of Coromandel, which it ſeems neceſſary to mention, is that which happened on the 29th of October, 1768. Of this ſufficient notice was given, but the officers of the Chatham Indiaman, then in the road, did not avail themſelves of it; for on the preceding evening the ſea was violently agitated, the ſun ſet in a haze deeply tinged with red, with every other prognoſtic of a gale of wind. But unfortunately there had been a miſunderſtanding between the captain and officers, and the former being on ſhore, the latter, probably waiting for orders, remained at anchor, notwithſtanding they might have put to ſea with the N. W. wind, which, as uſual at the commencement of theſe hurricanes, blew off the land. The governor and council, who foreſaw the danger even time enough to have prevented the loſs of the ſhip, ordered ſignal guns to be fired with ſhot, by way of directing the officers to weigh anchor and ſtand out to ſea; but either they did not hear the guns, or were too punctilious in waiting for orders, and in conſequence of this inflexibility were loſt, for the ſhip was never ſeen or heard of after the cloſe of the evening of the 29th. It is poſſible they were not able to diſtinguiſh the ſignal guns, for many of the inhabitants of the fort, during the violence of the hurricane, did not hear them, and the flaſhes of the guns might be miſtaken by the officers of the ſhip for thoſe of lightning. The veſſels, lying at this time at a ſingle anchor in the open road of Pondicherry, were not in the leaſt diſturbed by this hurricane; neither were the effects of it in the ſmalleſt degree felt at any of our ſettlements to the northward. Ships which put to ſea in due time very ſoon get beyond their influence to the eaſtward, and it is very well known that they never extend far inland. All theſe circumſtances properly conſidered, clearly manifeſt the nature of theſe winds, or rather poſitively prove them to be whirlwinds, whoſe diameter cannot be more than 120 miles, and the vortex ſeems generally near Madras or Pullicat, where a branch of the Ballagat Mountains extends towards the ſea. Thoſe which happen in the N. E. monſoon generally fall with moſt violence within a few leagues of this place, and never, I believe, reach to the S. of Porto Novo.

But at the commencement of the S. W. monſoon, violent gales are ſometimes felt on the eaſt ſide of Ceylon and the ſouthern extremity of the coaſt; theſe however ſhould be conſidered rather as the tail of that on the Malabar coaſt, which extends itſelf over Cape Comorin, near the ſouthern extremity of the peninſula In that quarter, however, ſuch gales ſeldom occur, and are always of ſhort duration.

One inſtance only is to be found in Mr. Orme's hiſtory of a violent hurricane to the ſouthward. In this inſtance, which happened on the 13th of April, 1749, near Porto Novo, on the coaſt of Coromandel, two of the company's ſhips were ſtranded near Cuddalore; and the Namur, one of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron, with the Apollo hoſpital ſhip, foundered. This is the only inſtance known to me, in thirty-five years, of a hurricane on the Coromandel coaſt during the S. W. monſoon, and the effects of this were not felt beyond 11 degrees N."

From Huddarts Oriental Navigator.

"I ſhall only give the hiſtory of another remarkable gale on the coſt of Coromandel, in what is called the *Petty Monſoon*, which generally happens in the month of April, though it was not the caſe in the year 1787.

On the 19th of May, 1787, I made the iſland of Ceylon, bound to Madras; had pleaſant weather, with light variable breezes till the 16th, on which day it became rather ſqually. On the 17th and 18th the weather put on a heavy appearance, with variable winds and ſlight ſqualls. On the 18th P. M. a freſh breeze at north-north-eaſt, and the ſea began to riſe from the eaſt-north-eaſtward. Stretched to the north-weſtward, and ſaw Pondicherry at ſunſet. From this till midnight heavy ſqualls, variable all round; ſplit one of our topſails in clewing down; but now the wind fixing to the weſtward, we took this opportunity to get off the coaſt, and determined not to proceed for Madras Roads till the weather appeared more ſettled. On the 19th May, at noon, having got about 20 leagues from the coaſt, ſecured the ſhip for a gale, and brought to under a balanced mizen: the ſea now running very high from eaſt-north-eaſt, and ſtriking the ſhip with great violence, wind from the weſtward. At 6 P. M. a violent guſt from the north-north-eaſtward; I cannot call it a gale, for it was ſoon over; I did not note the time, but think it was not an hour that it continued ſo heavy, afterwards dying away, and a heavy rain, till 9 P. M. when it ſprung up at ſouth-weſt, and increaſed to a heavy gale. About midnight the ſea began to riſe high and run quick from ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, the ſhip ſtill continuing to lay to under a balanced mizen, head north-weſtward, lay pretty eaſy, except the ſea ſtriking her hard againſt the counter. On the 20th May, about noon, it cleared a little, the heavy atmoſphere moving over us from weſt-north-weſt, though the wind was ſtill at ſouth-weſt, decreaſing a little; at 1 P. M. ſet our courſes, and at 4 P. M. the topſails; at 8 P. M. ſeaſonable, though a croſs ſea from ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, and the wind at weſt-north-weſt. Stretched to the ſouthward till 6 A. M. on the 21ſt May, when I ſtood in ſhore and made Pullicat, having had a ſtrong current to the northward during the ſouth weſt gale. On the 22d anchored in Madras Roads; found ſeveral veſſels had been drove on ſhore in the gale, and the *Walpole* laying by her laſt anchor: a very confuſed ſea tumbling into the Roads."

The gale here ſpoken of prevailed in its greateſt violence at Coringa where "a North eaſt wind began to blow on the evening of the 17th, and increaſed very much on the 18th & 19th. On the 20th at 7 A. M. it became ſo violent as to blow down trees and unroof the houſes, at the ſame time raining very hard. At ten the ſea came up from Coringa ſo very rapidly, that in leſs than five minutes it was impoſſible to go from one houſe to another; the wind blow very hard from the north-eaſt, till between one and two o'clock, when it became due eaſt, without abating in the ſmalleſt degree; it continued in this quarter for an hour and a half, bringing the ſea upon us in very large waves; at nearly 3 P. M. it leſſened for about ten minutes, and in a moment blew as hard from the South as it had done from the north-eaſt and eaſt, which ſaved the lives of the few who are ſpared; one hour more from the eaſt would have ſwept every thing away."

"Jaggernaickporam is deſtroyed, but fortunately only one or two lives loſt. Doctor Roxburgh and his family eſcaped to Samulcottah during or immediately after the gale. Coringa is totally ruined; out of four thouſand inhabitants, about one hundred only are alive" Mrs. Corſar, Mrs. Dawſon and Lieutenant Green, are of that number; they have not ſaved a ſingle article of their property.

The villages about this place have ſuffered greatly, and a very ſmall proportion of the inhabitants are in life.

Dutchwarrium and Bandermalaraky are conſiderably injured; the former is ſeven miles to the ſouthward of this, and the latter fourteen.

It is computed there that ten thouſand inhabitants have loſt their lives. The houſes at Samulcottah, Rajamundrum, and Madepollum are unroofed."

We have the pleaſure, to learn, that Lieut. Col. Smith and the Officers of His Majeſty's 65th Regiment who proceeded from this Port to the Mauritius in the UPTON CASTLE have preſented Captain Dighton, her Commander, with a Silver Cup of the value of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. in acknowledgement of his hoſpitality and politeneſs to themſelves and of his attention to the intereſts of the public ſervice.

ARRIVALS.]—E. Young, Eſq Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Captain F. Donelly, 1ſt B. 6th R.
Lieut. Hughes 20th Regt. M. N. I.
Captain K. Bean Marine Bat.
Captain F. F. Staunton 2d Bat. 1ſt. Regt.
Lieut G. A. Litchfield Cavalry.
DEPARTURE.—Enſign Belli 5th Regt.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1811.

IRELAND.

THE ANNESLEY CAUSE.

COUNTESS ANNESLEY.—Yesterday came on, the trial of Sophia Countess Annesley, on a charge of bigamy. The Court was uncommonly crowded, and a greater degree of public interest we have seldom witnessed. Her Ladyship, attended by Mr. Lees, her brother, and several other Gentlemen, sat in the Traverser's Bar. She was dressed in a plain muslin gown; wore a deep black veil and turban, and looked exceedingly well.

Mr. M'Nally was the only lawyer for the prosecution. He opened the case with great delicacy and candour; went through his brief without making any harsh observations; and concluded a speech which did much credit to his feelings and understanding, by hoping that the Countess Annesley would be honourably acquitted.

Mrs. Irwin M'Veigh was the first witness called. She deposed to the marriage of the Prisoner, then Miss Kelly, with Mr. Michael Connor; said she was present when a Roman Catholic Clergyman celebrated the nuptials, on a Shrove Tuesday night, in his own house; that she saw him make a registry of the same in a book; that she subsequently saw Lady Annesley in Dublin; that she was married to her late Lord, her first husband being still alive.

On a most able and ingenious cross-examination by Mr. Goold, she said it was love of justice only that induced her to institute this prosecution; that she was swayed by no other earthly motive: that it was true she attended the Court of King's Bench while Mr. Jeffery's affair was under discussion; that she was induced thereto by motives of curiosity only; that she had never previously been in the habit of attending the Court, but upon that occasion she went from day to day, until the criminal information was obtained against Mr. Jeffery for a conspiracy; that she heard that Mr. Jeffery accused his mother of murder; that she did not know whether to believe it or not, although she was present during the whole time the matter was before the Court; *he might* and *might not* be guilty; that it was an atrocious crime to be charged with—but that Mr. Jeffery was an honorable man; did not know Mr. Jeffery more than a few months; did not know him when she met him by accident on the Quays; saw him, however, for six days repeatedly in the Courts; did not know him when she met him in the street, until he had introduced himself as Mr. Jeffery, knew him then; acknowledges that she had been the instrument of Mr. Jeffery on this occasion, but persists, that it was from sheer love of justice she became the Prosecutrix; swore that nothing particular occured between herself and Jeffery, *there might and there might not*; met him accordingly to appointment in Holles-street; had some conversation with him upon the subject of the present prosecution; does not know whether Jeffery is the friend or the enemy of Lady Annesley; *he might and he might not*; did hear that he accused her Ladyship and his own mother with the crime of murder, for the purpose of extracting money or property from the latter; does not know whether he did so, although she attended the Court during the investigation, merely out of curiosity; does not know that a criminal prosecution is pending against Mr. Jeffery, at the suit of Lady Annesley; heard it; believes it; is perfectly certain that there is; does not know that Mr. Jeffery accused Lady Annesley of murder; heard it; believes it; is certain of it; does not think, however, that Mr. Jeffery is an enemy or a friend of her Ladyship; heard it; *he might and he might not*; believes it natural; is not certain; thinks it likely or not—does not know Richard Annesley, calling himself Lord Annesley; heard that he has an interest in this cause; does not know; can't tell; believes that he has; *he might or he might not*—knows Richard Annesley a little, *he met her one day*; came to her house; asked about the death of her husband; she declared her husband, according to the best of her belief, was murdered; Mr. Annesley, or Lord Annesley, thought not; he was found dead one day; was a respectable man, could read and write; saw him write; knew his writing; never saw Lord Annesley before or after; heard of a Chancery suit, which would very much depend upon the issue of the present business; does not know whether Richard Lord Annesley is interested in the event; can't account why a great man, a reputed Earl, a Commissioner of the Revenue, and a Chairman of a certain other great Committee, should call upon such a lowly woman as herself, on the subject of her husband's death, who never yet told a lie, nor was guilty of a crime. Her husband was present at the marriage of Miss Kelly with Mr. Connor; never heard that he had given an oath on account of this affair, quite the reverse of what she had then sworn. On a paper being presented to her, she said, she could not read writing; a book was then given in, when she declared she could not read print; could neither read print nor writing; and with respect to the registry which the Clergyman who married the Prisoner made of the affair in a book, and which she swore to in the early part of her testimony; she said, that she *supposed* it was an entry of the marriage which the priest made; *it might and it might not*; was not drunk on the night of the marriage, nor evening; *she might and she might not*; there was punch; it was on Shrove Tuesday they were married; does not know whether there was pancakes; *there might and there might not*; and as to brandy, *there might and there might not* be brandy in the pancake; neither loves nor hates Lady Annesley; when asked whether she disliked her Ladyship, she answered, she neither bears her love or hatred; had no dislike; conceived that she was injured by Lady Annesley; conceived it in her heart, did not feel any enmity to her Ladyship; her suspicions are not yet removed, still bears her no ill-will, neither loves her or hates her; is indifferent to the event of this trial; a pure and abstract love of justice alone influenced her conduct. Her husband was an honest man, a road measurer, lived at the gate house of Sir Edward Newenham—she now lived at North Strand, independent, upon her own *bottom*; bears, and always did bear, a most respectable character;—supports herself by lodgers; has five rooms in her house and two lodgers; never was dependent on any one; was waited on by Mr. Furlong, Lord Annesley's agent, concerning her testimony. Do not know Mr. Hinchy. This witness's testimony was the most singular tissue of prevarication and contradiction ever exhibited in a Court of justice. The foregoing outline will only afford the reader an obscure idea of the singularities of the depositions, and of the extreme acumen and spirit of Mr. Goold's cross-examination.

Marcus Annesley, Esq. was then called, and that gentleman not immediately appearing, the Judges retired for upwards of an hour and a half. Mr. Jeffery during this absence was repeatedly called upon to produce Mr. M. Annesley; he mentioned that he left repeated messages, but that Mr. Annesley could not be found. The Judges having returned to the Court, Mr Justice Daly intimated, that if there was any hope of Mr. Annesley's coming forth, he could adjourn the Court for a few hours. Mr. Jeffery deemed there was none: when it being intimated that they expected Mr. Annesley would prove the second marriage of her Ladyship, the Countess herself rose up and declared that she was married to the late Earl of Annesley. The Judges, however, would not receive the declaration, as her Ladyship was criminally indicted. After a few words from the Judge, who animadverted on deficiency of evidence, the Jury instantly pronounced a sentence of Not Guilty. The acquittal was hailed with the most enthusiastic plaudits by the authority; the clapping and huzzaing continued for some time, until the Judge (Osborne) ordered a gentleman who was sitting with the High Sheriff in his box into custody. Never did we witness any circumstance which afforded such general and heartfelt satisfaction as the acquittal of Sophia Countess Annesley.

DUBLIN, OCT. 31.—The Annesley cause which has excited so much interest here, will of course, from the rank of the parties, and the extraordinary complication of atrocious charges and counter charges which it involves, excite equal curiosity in Britain; while as strangers to the interests of the parties, and the relations in which they stand, you will be at a loss for the motives and the bearings of acts and circumstances, which we who are on the spot and know the persons can perfectly understand.—To give you a little insight into these matters, I will begin by informing you, that Sophia, Countess Annesley, recently accused, but now acquitted, of bigamy, was of the name of Kelly, and apparently of humble origin; but being of exquisite beauty (which she still retains in all its original lustre) Francis Charles, the late Earl Annesley, became enamoured of her, and unable to overcome his passions, notwithstanding the disparity of rank and condition, ultimately married her. He introduced her into fashionable life, where her appearance, manners, and conduct had very soon the effect of doing credit to his choice, and rendering the Countess the object of general admiration. There being in due time issue of the marriage—the former presumptive heir, Richard Annesley, brother of Earl Annesley, was known even then to entertain the design of nullifying this marriage, by setting up a former one, which is that upon which the late charge of bigamy was instituted.—Upon the death of the late Earl, in 1802, his brother Richard assumed the title, and placed his nephew, the son of Countess Sophia, at school, under the denomination of a bastard of his brother. The Countess Sophia, at this time received and admitted in in all the high circles of Dublin, was not at loss to know, nor without friends to assist her in, the course she should pursue for the vindication of her own rights and those of her son. Accompanied by some friends, among whom was Mrs. J. (who has since taken the name of Grove on succeeding to a large property,) a sister of the late Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and a lady of very great talents, she went to the school where her son was, claimed and brought him away, and caused him to assume the title of Earl Annesley; instituting, at the same time, legal proceedings, to establish his claim to the legitimate inheritance of his father in the full extent of all his dignities, estates, and properties. This suit having been frequently argued, is still pending; and the prosecution, which has ended in the recent acquittal, is supposed to have had for its object the collateral decision of the cause. If the Jury had returned a verdict of guilty, the marriage of the Countess Sophia would have been of course nullified; and the right of Richard established; but the verdict of acquittal which has been pronounced, leaves that cause to be tried on its own merits. Much surprize will no doubt be felt in your part of the Empire, that no proofs should have been offered of the second marriage, which could have been easily established, while the whole case for the prosecution, was allowed to rest on the evidence of the single witness who prevaricated so grossly as to every fact upon her cross examination. That extraordinary circumstance will, however, be easily understood, when you consider that if the marriage with Lord Annesley had been proved beyond a doubt, as it could easily have been, and the Jury disbelieving, as they certainly would, the prevaricating witness, had given the same verdict of acquittal; the right of the Countess Sophia and her son would have been established beyond all doubt. This is the reason why the witness Marcus Annesley was not forth coming when called for. The Countess, with admirable presence of mind, declared and avowed her marriage with her late Lord; but the forms of the Court would not permit the avowal to be received. Thus the litigation respecting the title and estates remains still to be decided, without any light being thrown on it by the circumstances on the result of the late trial. But the applauses that were given when the verdict of acquittal was pronounced, prove the general opinion with respect to the rights of the Countess Sophia and her son, and the general esteem in which they are held. This favour is not without cause; for besides the natural inclination of a generous people in favour of the widow and the orphan, the real merit of the Countess Sophia, proved by her having raised herself to the elevated rank she fills, and still more by filling that rank with so much credit as she does, is heightened by a contrast with the conduct of the consort of — * who having been separated from her husband, in consequence of her irregularities, was, not long since, living in London, in a state of notorious abandonment. The public judgment, of course, does not hesitate a moment in directing the strongest wishes in favour of the issue of a Lady who raised herself from an humble condition to the rank of a Countess, and who supports that rank with dignity, in preference to the children, however unquestionably legitimate, of a person who, born in a station fully adequate to that rank, and possessed of every advantage that polished society could give, made use of those advantages, as well as of her exquisite beauty (for she also is beautiful in the highest degree), only to heighten the disgrace of her fall from that high rank and condition to a state of abject criminality. There is one point more, which to strangers must require particular explanation: it is how Mr. J. the Prosecutor in the late trial for bigamy, should, without any apparent interest, have been induced to institute that prosecution, and to implicate the Countess A. in the charge of murder preferred by him against his own mother; for the property which he hoped to force his mother to transfer to him would be to minds of a certain frame, I trust but rare among mankind, a sufficient motive for making the charge against *her*. The following story affords a sufficient explanation of this difficulty, still taking into consideration the extraordinary mind and nature of the man. It is said, that when the Countess Sophia, soon after the death of her late lord, was particularly noticed in the high circles for her beauty, her interesting demeanour, her spirited efforts for what she conceived her own rights, and those of her son, and the perfection that seemed to be instituted against both; Mr. J ———, among a host

* We lament that our correspondence should have found it necessary to the elucidation of this extraordinary case, to mention this lady, who, we understand, endeavours to atone for, and cast a veil over her best errors, by living an exemplary life in a state of the most retirement.

of admirers, had particular opportunities of urging his paſſion, from the Lady's particular intimacy with her mother, who was her moſt zealous friend; —for a long time his attentions were received only as thoſe idle compliments which every pretty woman is in the habit of receiving from almoſt every man ſhe knows, without thinking there is any thing ſerious in them. But Mr. J ——— at length became ſo explicit and ſo preſſing, that it was impoſſible to miſunderſtand that he wanted the Lady to *elope with him!* Indignant at ſuch a propoſition, ſhe knew not, situated as ſhe was, how to puniſh the author of it. If ſhe quarrelled with him openly, declaring the cauſe, ſhe would at the ſame time break with his mother, her beſt friend. Her own feelings, beſides, would be wounded by allowing it publicly to be underſtood that any body could have held ſuch propoſitions to her. Under theſe circumſtances ſhe conceived it the beſt expedient to get rid of his importunities, by engaging him to go to England, under the impreſſion that ſhe would come and join him there as ſoon as her buſineſs would permit. It ſeemed likely that when he ſhould ſtand himſelf in that country, diſappointed in his expectations, and foiled in his deſigns, he would at once be ſenſible of the ridiculouſneſs of his own ſituation, and of the force and dignity of the revenge of a woman of ſenſe and ſpirit. Mr. J. repaired to England full of hopes. He took a beautiful cottage in a retired part of Wales, but not very far from the Holyhead road. Here he remained, week after week, and month after month, in a ſtate of eager expectation, writing epiſtle after epiſtle, in the moſt anxious agony of expecting love; chiding the unkindneſs of ſtill protracted delays, but ſtill more ardently anticipating hoped for joys, till at length the Iriſh poſt brought a packet, which rouſed him from his deluſion.—It was a very ſpirited poem, aſſerting the triumph of inſulted dignity over his deſigns of ſeduction. Whether this poem was the production of the Lady, or of ſome other perſon, is not preciſely known; for the reports are various. It is certain, however, that the matter was then generally ſpoken of, and that Mr. J. had begun to be the general ſubject of ridicule in the faſhionable circles of Dublin. Some ſay he had himſelf diſcloſed the matter by his fooliſh vanity in boaſting of his expected ſucceſs. Others again tell, that the Lady diſcovered it to Mr. J——'s mother, who admired the contrivance, entered into it heartily, and aided in completing the *denouement* by the poem. It is univerſally believed, however, that this is the origin of the apparently mortal hoſtility of Mr. J———. Shortly after this, the Counteſs Annefley was married to Edward Lees, Eſq. ſon of and heir apparent to Sir John Lees, Bart. late Secretary to the Poſt Office in Ireland, whom he has ſince ſucceeded in that ſtation. The Counteſs and Mr. Lees, who is a gentleman much reſpected for his conduct in ſociety, as well as in office, live in the happieſt ſtate of domeſtic union.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Nov. 12.

LIBELS.

THE KING *v.* PETER FINNERTY.

Mr. Attorney General moved that the judgment of the Court ſhould be paſſed on the defendant; but obſerved he did not ſee him in Court.

Mr. Curwood ſtated, that an affidavit had been put into his hands only a minute before, ſtating that letters had been received from the defendant, that he was to leave Ireland on the 30th ult. and that he was expected in London every hour. He therefore truſted that the Attorney General would wave his motion.

Mr. Attorney General.—"I have no objection, my Lords."

Lord Ellenborough—"I wiſh this buſineſs had been ſettled between the Learned Counſel before it had been mentioned in Court: but I ſuppoſe Mr. Curwood, you only move to arreſt the judgment for a day.

Mr. Curwood—"That is all my Lord."

Lord Ellenborough—"Be it ſo."

THE KING *v.* JOHN GALE JONES.

Mr. Attorney General moved, that the ſentence of the Court ſhould be paſſed on he defendant, he having been found guilty, at the ſittings, after laſt term, of a Libel on Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh.

Mr. Jones on being called, appeared in Court; the proper officer then read the indictment, which was—

"That the defendant cauſed a placard to be poſted up to the following effect," viz.:—

"MR. FINNERTY AND LORD CASTLEREAGH.

'*British Forum, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

QUESTION,

'Whether Lord Caſtlereagh's conduct to Mr. Finnerty, relative to the Walcheren Expedition, was a ſalutary meaſure for the good of the country, or an act of malignant oppreſſion?—That Mr. Finnerty had made an appeal to a Britiſh public, and would meet with that commiſeration from them that the oppreſſed had always done.'

Lord Ellenborough read the minutes of the evidence which his Lordſhip had taken at the trial.

The Clerk of the Court then aſked the defendant, if he had Counſel, or any affidavits to put in, mitigation of his offence?

Mr. Jones anſwered in the negative.

Lord Ellenborough obſerved, that if it was his wiſh to ſay any thing in mitigation of his judgment that was his time.

Mr. John Gale Jones—'In taking advantage of the indulgence your Lordſhips have granted, I am anxious not to abuſe it. I will not ſay the verdict that has been found againſt me was falſe or fallacious; but, not having at the time of the trial the benefit of counſel who would attend to my inſtructions, I feel the more anxious now to ſtate a few circumſtances to your Lordſhips. I feel convinced, that at the trial, although they would not have the effect of altering the verdict, they would have operated in extenuation. If, in doing this, I ſhould unfortunately travel from the record, and introduce any thing that may be conſidered improper by the Court, I truſt your Lordſhip will impute it to error and inexperience, and not to a wiſh to offend. I call upon the Learned Attorney General to interfere as a ſhield, (if he can do it conſiſtent with his duty) between me and my proſecutor. I wiſh to take this opportunity of deſcribing the nature of the Society which has ſo unfortunately fallen under the diſpleaſure of your Lordſhips. In doing this, I will humbly contend there is a wide difference between the perſon who was author of the calumny, and the perſon who was merely the organ of diſſeminating it. Thus far in my defence, I will ſay no object ſhould have induced me to have introduced or ſuffered the diſcuſſion of the queſtion which I have been proſecuted for, had I not ſuppoſed the ſtatement of Finnerty to be true, from which the diſcuſſion originated. I read it in a paper which is conſidered reſpectable, The Morning Chronicle, and I could not have thought that a libel would be permitted to have been publiſhed in it. The charge made againſt Lord Caſtlereagh, by Finnerty, was not of a private, but of, a public nature. It ſtated that Finnerty had ſuffered a ſort of tranſportation; that he had been conveyed from Walcheren to this country in a King's veſſel, by order of the Noble Viſcount; and this violence had been committed without any accuſation or trial. However, it may be indecorous in me to mention that ſtatement at all, or allude to it; for Finnerty has, by withdrawing his plea, pleaded guilty, and acknowledged himſelf the author of a libel; and this libel has been fixed round my neck like a mill-ſtone, and it is expected that it will ſink me. The queſtion ſubmitted to the Britiſh Forum was not brought by me in concert with Finnerty, of whom I know nothing more but as an individual who ſtated that he was an object of oppreſſion. The Britiſh Forum, does not ſtand before your Lordſhips in a very favourable light; but I truſt the Court will conſider the wording of the queſtion that was ſubmitted, as it would tend, in ſome meaſure as an extenuation of my conduct. The queſtion was worded to admit every poſſible defence to the Noble Perſon to whom blame had been imputed: it had been fairly put, and any gentleman was allowed to ſpeak; and in fact ſome did ſpeak in favour of Lord Caſtlereagh. This circumſtance my Counſel had been inſtructed to prove at the trial, but he neglected to do ſo. It is one, I am convinced, would have had conſiderable weight with his Lordſhip and the Jury. In the diſcuſſion of the queſtion complained of, it fell to my lot to open the debate. In the opening, I read extracts from the Chronicle, and prefaced them by ſaying that I did not pledge myſelf for the correctneſs of the ſtatement, and if incorrect, Finnerty alone was reſponſible. As the opener of the debate, I had a right to reply, and had I been actuated by motives of hatred to the Noble Lord, I would not have foregone the opportunity of anſwering the arguments of thoſe who ſpoke in his favour; as a proof, however, that I have not any perſonal enmity to Lord Caſtlereagh, I withdrew myſelf immediately after the opening of the buſineſs of the evening. I did not exact my right to reply, nor was I preſent to hold up my hand at the deciſion of the queſtion. I have been led and entrapped by the warmth of my feelings for an individual whom I thought had been injured. I know neither Lord Caſtlereagh nor Finnerty. I owe neither favour or affection to either of them. I beg pardon of your Lordſhips for treſpaſſing ſo long on your Lordſhips' patience; but there is another circumſtance which I cannot be ſilent upon: it cannot have eſcaped the recollection of your Lordſhips, that I have recently been releaſed from impriſonment for another cauſe, and inflicted by another tribunal: during the time I was ſo confined, Lord Caſtlereagh brought the preſent proſecution, and laid it on my ſhoulders. I think that if your lordſhips had any choice, or even the Attorney General, as a man of feeling, you would have ſaid, ſurely this man has already ſuffered enough. But your Lordſhips have no choice, and I muſt ſubmit to ſuffer that puniſhment which your high duty obliges you to inflict. It would have been more to the Noble Lord's honour to have forgiven this offence, and to have ſuffered it to have ſlept in oblivion; *but I am perſuaded, that, in the cold and dreary cell that I may be conſigned to by your Lordſhip's judgment, I ſhall ſleep more ſoundly than the Noble Lord on his pillow of roſes and his bed of down.*

"This is a momentous criſis for the country, and the ſervice of every individual is of importance to it: and as meanly as I think of my own abilities, I am of opinion, that even I, humble individual as I am, if left at liberty, might do ſome ſervice to my country—and the Noble Lord would have done himſelf more honor by ſacrificing his private feelings upon the altar of public good, than by preſſing the preſent proſecution againſt me. All that remains for me now is, to try to reſcue the character of the inſtitution, which has been ſtyled "a ſelf-created tribunal." Low, illiterate perſons, from that undeſerved reproach, might conceive it was conſtituted of perſons of their own rank in life. Several Gentlemen, Members of the Bar, eminent in their profeſſion, had been in the habit of attending the inſtitution, and riſen to fame and fortune by the eloquence they had diſplayed there. I conclude, my Lords, with thanking you for the great patience you have liſtened to me, and feel convinced that I ſhall meet the puniſhment your Lordſhips may think proper to inflict upon me, with the fortitude of a man, yet feel no diſgrace in appealing to the mercy of your Lordſhips.

Mr. Attorney General.—"My Lords, wholly unacquainted with the ſervices which the defendant could, if at large, render to his country, I cannot judge whether it has been prudent for Lord Caſtlereagh to preſs the proſecution to this public loſs. The defendant has ſtated that, in times like theſe, it would have been more honourable to Lord Caſtlereagh to have overlooked the offence. I am unacquainted with any ſervice that would be loſt to the public, even ſhould the defendant be impriſoned; and if your Lordſhips ſhould be equally ignorant, I think the defendant's aſſertions ſhould not have any weight if you think proper to impriſon him. It has been contended by the defendant, that he had a right to call together this ſelf created tribunal; and that an opportunity had been given to Lord Caſtlereagh to defend himſelf; and if he did not attend and do it; it was his own fault; and that he (defendant) had only done his duty by giving the deciſion of that tribunal to the public. I am fully aware that your Lordſhips will defend the rights of every perſon; and that you will alſo puniſh their wrongs. If the defendant had a right to act as he did, your Lordſhips would protect him in that right; but if Lord Caſtlereagh has been wronged, your Lordſhips will puniſh the defendant, and the more heavily for having defended that wrong. I will aſk the Court if they think it right that the defendant ſhould call Lord Caſtlereagh before a jury at the Britiſh Forum, to anſwer a bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury of The Morning Chronicle, charging him with having brought Finnerty home a priſoner; and having ſent Mr. Orr to execution in Ireland, although told by the Judge who tried Orr, he thought him innocent? Is this my Lords, to be borne, that any man is to be allowed to be put up as an object of ſcorn and deriſion? The defendant ſays he does not know Lord Caſtlereagh—I believe it—it was not his private character he meant to injure, it was his public one, it was to ſhew that he was not a fit perſon to be intruſted as a Secretary of State. It is high time, if people of the ſame claſs as the defendant do not know that they have been acting wrong, to be made to know it by the laſh of the law. The defendant was not actuated by ſpleen againſt the perſon, but againſt his character as a Secretary of State. The defendant, in extenuation, has contended for his right in poſting his placards in the ſtreet, vilifying the public character of the Noble Lord, calling him before his mock tribunal, to anſwer charges to be there preferred againſt him. If he or his friends had obeyed the ſummons, they would have deſerved all the abuſe that had been poured on them—yet the defendant has contended before your Lordſhips, that he had a right to do all this?"

Mr. Jones—"I did not contend for the right."

Mr. Attorney General—"I am always happy to be corrected, particularly if I make a wrong ſtatement againſt a perſon ſtanding in the ſituation of the defendant. He ſays there is a wide difference between the perſon who is the author of a libel, and the adopter of it. In this I will agree with him; yet for that difference Finnerty had to anſwer; but the defendant could not have read the ſtatement of Finnerty without knowing it was a groſs libel. He had ſaid much about the reſpectability of the Newſpaper which he had firſt ſeen the article in. Then I call upon the proprietor of that paper to be particularly cautious what he inſerts, if ſuch perſons as the defendant build their faith on what appears in his publication. If your Lordſhips find that any thing which has been urged by the defendant ſhould go in extenuation of his offence, you will give him the benefit of it; but in my opinion, he has added to the original offence by defending it."

Lord Ellenborough—"Let the Defendant be committed to his Majeſty's goal of Newgate, and brought up on Monday next to receive the judgement of the Court."

The defendant was accordingly taken into cuſtody.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

MAY 15th

On Monday sailed for China, the following ships under convoy of His Majesty's frigate Corinde, Capt. Briggs.

The Balcarras, Capt. C. C. M'Intosh.
The Varuna, Capt. Douglas.
The Gungava, Capt. Purvis.
The Byramgore, Capt. Robb.
The Futta ul Wadood, Capt. Williams.
Lady William Bentick, Schooner, for Penang.

MADRAS.

MAY 4th.

The whole of the Troops for foreign service being embarked on Monday afternoon, his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's troops on the Coast of Coromandel, took an early Breakfast on Tuesday morning with the Hon'ble the Governor previous to his embarkation, and shortly after proceeded to the Fort, where the troops in garrison had formed a street through which his Excellency passed, attended by the Officers and principal Inhabitants of the Settlement to the Sea gate, when a salute of 17 guns announced his quitting the shore, and a like number from his Majesty's ship his arrival on board the Acbar, Capt. Drury.

The convoy under Capt. Pellew in the Phaeton had begun to get under weigh early on Tuesday morning—and immediately on the arrival of Commodore Broughton on board the Illustrious, his Majesty's squadon followed and the fleet were not in sight at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning the Surf was observed to be unusually high and clouds continued during the day to gather in the North-east quarter—it was not however expected that a Storm, such as we shall have the misfortune to detail, was about to commence, particularly at this season of the year.

Early on Tuesday morning the wind considerably increased with Rain, rather more from the Eastward—and the weather put on a most threatening appearance.

The wind continued to increase with great violence during the whole of Thursday afternoon, and a few of the small country vessels were driven from their moorings and came on shore—about eleven at night the Storm, which blew directly from the East appeared to have reached its greatest force—Trees were in every direction torn up by the roots—the door facing that quarter were literally blown with hinges, bolts, &c. attached into the houses, both in the Fort, Black Town, and the Gardens on the plain, the Mount, Vepery, St. Thome and the adjacent villages—The ships at an anchor in the Roads were mostly driven on shore, and present a most horrid spectacle the whole length of the Beach from the Custom house to beyond the St. Thome River—His Majesty's ship Dover, now lies in the Surf with all her masts g n; near the North-east angle of the Fort—His Majesty's Store ship Chichester a little more to the Northward—To give an idea of the force of the wind, we may mention that the top mast of the Fort Flag Staff is broken in two, near the bottom, notwithstanding the Rigging by which it was supported—the sentry boxes are lying in alldirections, even those which were supposed to have been sheltered from the vilence of the element—During the whole, of the Storm the rain descended in torrents and exceeded in quantity the Storm of 1807—From the Fort to be Bridge at the Government Gardens, not a trees has escaped—and along the whole of the Mount Road, most have suffered—the re-action of the wind which was the most fatal part in the storm of 1807, did not take place with any violence during yesterday morning, but it continued to blow strong most of the day from the Southward until about four yesterday afternoon, when heavy rain, with much Thunder and Lighting set in from the Westward, but unaccompanied with wind.

Not a single vessel remains in the roads—we are happy however to have it in our power to add, that the whole of the Officers & Crews of the Dover and Chichester are saved, with the exception of two seamen of the latter—and great hopes are entertained, from the moderation of the weather that most of the Treasure and Stores will likewise be saved.

There was very little Thunder or Lightning during the storm, but the weather was observed to have been remarkably sultry for some days before—and mostly calm until Tuesday afternoon.

In the ships that drove on shore very few if any, of the Crews have suffered, in those which foundered at their anchorage we fear many lives must have been lost.

From the COMMERCIAL CIRCULATOR.

The following is a correct list of the Ships and Vessels which have been lost on this melancholy occasion.

H. M. Store Ship Chichester, Captain William Kirby,
His Majesty's Ship Dover,
Burmah Brig Rungamunyalah, Captain De Coasta,
Brig Success, Captain Scott,
Brig Summatra, Captain J. Anthony,
Ketch Nancy, Captain Dolby,
Brig Fortune, Captain J. H. Tepke,
Ship Fort St. George, Captain Robert B. Pavin,
Brig Esperance, Captain Mariam Espiniaroo,
Spanish Ship Valadora, Captain Alonzo Morgado,
Brig Hibernia, Captain Thomas Brady,
American Brig Rein Deer, Captain Jacob Sylger,
Brig St. Anthony, Captain I. S. G. Keyser,
Cutter Hope, Captain John Perera,
Brig Mallah, Captain Francis Antho,
Brig Diligence, Captain H. Ryekman,
Brig Rungamalah,
Brig Brier, Captain Nachapel,
Sloop Veerasawmy, Syrang G. Papadoo,

S. Ramaloo,	Carady Palaloo,
S. Jaganada Persaud,	S. Vencarah,
Cauderbux,	Conda Danuppa,
Brig Caraypoo,	Nacoda Morgen Cooty,
Snow Radapersid,	Witchup Mangie,
Sloop Stree Vencatswarloo,	Boddoo Chinnia,
Doney S. Vencatswarloo,	Sycame Paupiah,
S. Canacaloo,	Racata Goaravapah,
Sloop Marepoes,	S. Faquerah,
Doney S. Vencatswarloo,	Nayodo Vencataramado,
Sloop Vydanadasawmy,	Careemala Kis namah;
Doney Kanacavelly, Tindal	C. Narloo,
Snow Sambaseevadoo, Syrang	Palupa Runganagaloo,
Doney Kunapoorney, Tindal	Vencataramah,
Sloop Seetaramasawmy,	M. Sunnacy,
Doney, name not known.	
Sloop S. Vencatswarloo,	Capady Pettah,
Snow Madeen Cauder,	Streeramaloo,
Jaganapersaud.	Pandoo Majee,
Doney Seetaramasawmy,	Narain,
S. Vencatswarloo.	Auqarey,
Mathara Saib,	Vencataradoo,
Chindadry,	Thumengee,
Yalagadapoorave,	Kistana,
Sloop S. Jayancyaroolloo,	Cambala Yella,
Doney Hyderaca,	Catterean, Kistanamah,
Ramasawmy,	Kistanamah,
Calana Letchme,	Moodavaney,
Soorroomahdavee,	Motoosamy,
Seeta Lutchme,	Pitchey,
Meera Saib,	Valapoona Ramadoo,
Stree Raganacooloo,	C. Narasiah
Sloop Raganada Persaud,	Mathomjee,
Doney Letchme Narsemloo,	Sycane Unkiah
Sloop Sultanudosawmy,	S. Noocana.
Doney Cheeramangalo Devy,	Tindle Verayoo,
Doney Parthatorothe, Syg.	Yuryetaiem,
Marimadeth,	Chennapilly Moracom,
Neelathatche,	Vengetachellum,
Sloop Stree Ramaloo,	Cerany Camadoo,
Snow Camasweray,	Boddoo Jogy,
Brig Sir Thomas Strange,	Nacoda Meeramaracoen,
Sloop Stree Anjonailoo,	Votatke Nagulloo,
Snow Ganjam,	Guntoor Jungem,
Sloop Jagennaiguloo,	Catany Cosavaloo,
Doney Chindatry,	Aulagappen,
Snow Cheatoramatwamy,	Sungade Perasuramdoo,
Doney Pachamma,	Valayeden,
Chindatry,	Veesaragoo,
Meerasaib,	Racotta Gooravapha,
Sloop Baddaracaula,	Mullade Rungapha,
Doney Meramadeth.	Anthony Moottoo,
Chindatry.	Anthony Vasey,
Baiasoobaramaneum,	Bocotta Vengetaramado,
Sloop Luchmeperfad,	Satoomazin,
Luchmeperfad,	Jagenuadapora,
Doney Authe Luschemy,	Veerapen,
Chindatry Maria,	Yanapracausem,
Stree Vengateswarloo,	Rachany Raguloo,
Letchumanen,	Mootoo Ramen,
Sloop Vengateswarloo,	Carady Thautiah,
Doney Chindatry,	Sunjive,
Seroomangaladavy,	Vengetachellum,
Sloop Radardatem,	Thalatte Kistnama;
Doney Chindatry,	Shake Nyuah,
Sloop Jagenaiguloo,	Thade Letchamadoo,
Doney Vengateswarloo,	Ackenna,
Snow Narainperfad,	Bajetoray,
Doney Stree Jagennaiguloo,	Singotoo Yeukia.
Pattaberamaswmy,	Sykun Mooliah,
Annapoornaperfad,	Wootchoomauzie,

The American brig Vancouver put to sea and is supposed to be safe—The Surf is stated to have broke in 9 fathoms water.

EUROPE.

We have been informed that two French frigates slipped out of Havre on the 12th instant. Our cruizers, we hope, will soon fall in with them, and give a good account of them.

DEAL, Nov. 13.—Put back, by contrary winds the Charlotte and Cornwallis, East Indiamen, and sailed again this morning.

FALMOUTH.

Nov. 4.

His Majesty's ship Hawk, of 18 guns, from Plymouth for Portsmouth, but owing to the strong gale at East, was obliged to bear up for Falmouth; Capt. Pellew, who was going to Portsmouth to join his ship, landed from her, and went off in a chaise and four by land.

Letters from Deal state, that the squadron off Flushing are all on the alert, as the enemy's ships have moved further down the Scheldt, and are apparently quite ready for sea. Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, on the 6th instant was at anchor as follows;—Christian VII. San Doming, Aboukir, Defiance, Monarch, Bellerophon, Berwick, and Bellona, Commodore Owen in-shore, with the small craft. The enemy's fleet consisted of ten sail of the line, and three more ready to drop down, with a frigate, two corvettes, and 70 sail of gun-brigs. Names of the ships:—Charlemagne, Vice-Admiral Missiessy; Dalmatia, Rear-Admiral Conraud; Commerce de Lyons, Capt. Willamez; Antreosin, Capt. Golene; Albahors, Capt. De Coteur; Berlin, Cap. Requebar, Dagueselin, Capt. Robin; Cæsar, Capt. Moras; Danizie and Pultusb, manned by Danes.—The flotilla is commanded by Capt. D'Elinone, and the port by Rear-Admiral L'Hermitage.

Calcutta Intelligence.

We published in the Mirror Extraordinary of Saturday last, the heads of Commercial and other news received from China and the Eastward, by the Aurora. One or two additional articles are here subjoined,

"CANTON, FEB. 27.

"Our markets at present are not encouraging for Bengal Goods. Cotton more particularly, has fallen considerably, during the last two months. The Cargo imported per Aurora, brought only 13: and we do not think that any Bengal Cotton Cargo, even if very fine, would sell for more than 13-5 to 13 8. Opium is very dull of sale, both at Whampoa and Macao;—it may be quoted at 1050 to 1070."

"CHINA, MARCH 1, 1811.

"An affair lately occurred at Canton, of which very probably no account has yet reached you. It became the subject of general discussion at China, where the business of Government being conducted with more arrogance and official hauteur than in any other nation on earth, the slightest opposition or remonstrance against any of its measures, however unimportant, excite a high degree of interest.

"Applications from the Supercargoes to the Mandareens, having repeatedly failed to obtain a Chop or Port Clearance from the Grand Hoppoa at Canton, for such of the Company's homeward bound ships as were ready to sail; a variety of frivolous, evasive pretexts for delay, were practised by the Mandareens, with the view of exhausting the patience of the Commanders and Supercargoes, by which they hoped to extort a large sum of money from the English. Wearied out at length by these low artifices, the Commanders of the Company's ships addressed a petition to the Tson-tok or Grand Hoppoa, stating the unwarrantable conduct of the Mandareens; and on the 6th of February, the Commodore, the Honorable Captain Lindsay, of the Winchelsea, accompanied by Mr. Parry, one of the Supercargoes, and several of the commanders of the Company's ships then in readiness to sail, with their Pursers and European servants, forming a party of about forty, entered the City to present the petition. The party kept in a steady regular order of procession, entered the gates, and marched through the city without opposition: on the contrary, the Chinese cheerfully pointed out the way to the Hoppoa's residence, quite in extacy with such boldness and hardihood of the *Quy Sighs*. Reaching his habitation and being admitted, they required that they might have audience of the Grand Hoppoa, for the purpose of delivering a Petition: they were immediately accommodated with chairs, and shortly after, several Mandareens presented themselves, and demanded to receive the Petition to be conveyed through them, to the Grand Hoppoa, as was customary. This was peremptorily refused:—Capt. Lindsay firmly insisting on presenting it with his own hands to the Hoppoa in person. Most of the party were then desired by the Mandareens to withdraw, leaving Captain Lindsay and Mr. Parry seated in the audience hall. The Mandareens then withdrew, and after some further delay, the Tson-tok presented himself with a numerous train—very courteously received the Petition; ordered it to be read to him by his interpreter; and upon retiring, said it should have his consideration. The whole party again forming in order of procession, left the house, and reached the city gates in good order; one or two of the rear of the line, composed of servants, were rather roughly handled by the Chinese sentries, with whom they had some altercation, for having entered the city without permission. A few broken heads occurred on our side, for which, (it was afterwards understood) the sentries were punished.

"The following day, the Petition was sent back from the City, with express desire from the Grand Hoppoa, that some informality of expression contained in it, should be withdrawn, and the request should be granted—The informality stated was merely an objectionable expression, the words, Injustice of the Chinese Government:'—This being mollified, and again sent to Tson-tok, in a few days the Grand Chop was granted and the ships permitted to sail.

"The transaction was related to me as I have above stated, by a Gentleman who was present, and who gives much credit to Captain Lindsay, at whose instance the measure was adopted, and who conducted with great spirit and characteristic resolution the whole affair:—Let us hope that the Court of Directors will present him with some mark of their approbation, as by this judicious and bold remonstrance, the object of the Mandareens was completely defeated, and the detention of the ships with Cargoes, amounting to upwards a million sterling, effectually removed.

"The popular report of the Chinese for the protraction of the Grand Chop, was, that the affair of Williams, a seaman of one of the Company's ships, accused some time ago of killing a Chinese Cooly, remained unadjusted; but at bottom, it was no more than an artifice of the Mandareens to exact from the Supercargoes a considerable present, to facilitate their application, in which most probably, the Tson-tok himself was principally to have participated."

At a numerous and respectable meeting of Merchants, members of the Bengal Insurance Society, held the beginning of this month, the following gentlemen were elected of the Committee, for the ensuing six months; viz. Johannes Sarkies, Thomas de Souza, Edward Brightman and J. B. Hudson, Esqrs. and Messrs. Stephen and Petruse Carrapit.

At the same meeting Messrs. Stephen and Petruce Carrapit were elected Secretaries to the Society.

The detachment under Lieut. Colonel Petley is still in the Bunder Rajah's Country, for the purpose of reducing the refractory, Chief. Dhoul Gunjun Sing, who expresses a determination to hold out. The detachment was to march on the 13th curt. towards the Fort, where some slight resistance was expected. The battering train was on the way from Chunar, and was expected to join the detachment about the 18th or 20th curt.

By late accounts from Lahore we learn that the army of Cabul Chief and that of the Sickhs were within fourteen miles of each other. A battle was expected, and from the Comparative strenght of the two armies, it was supposed that victory would declare in favour of the Cabul troops.

APRIL 22,

We stated in our extra publication of Friday, that the Spanish province of West Florida, had published a formal declaration of independence. We have now the pleasure to insert this document at length.

"*By the Representatives of the People of West Florida.*

"A DECLARATION.

"It is known to the world, with how much fidelity the good people of this Territory have professed and maintained allegiance to their legitimate Sovereign, while any hope remained of receiving from him protection for their property and lives. Without making any unnecessary innovation in the established principles of the Government, we had voluntarily adopted certain regulations, in concert with our first magistrate, for the express purpose of preserving this Territory, and shewing our attachment to the Government which had heretofore protected us. This compact, which was entered into with good faith on our part, will for ever remain an honorable testimony of our upright intentions and inviolable fidelity to our King and parent Country, while so much as a shadow of legitimate authority remained to be exercised over us.—We sought only a speedy remedy for such evils, as seemed to endanger our existence and prosperity, and were encouraged by our Governor with solemn promises of assistance and co operation. But those measures, which were intended for our preservation, he has endeavoured to pervert into an engine of destruction, by encouraging, in the most perfidious manner, the violation of ordinances sanctioned and established by himself as the law of the land.

"Being thus left without any hope of protection from the mother Country, by being betrayed by a magistrate whose duty it was to have provided for the safety and tranquility of the people and government committed to his charge, and exposed to all the evils of a state of anarchy, which we have so long endeavour-

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ed to avert; it becomes our duty to provied for our own security as a free independant state, absolved from allegiance to a government which no longer protects us.

"We, therefore, the Representatives aforesaid, appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do solemnly publish and declare the several districts composing this Territory of West Florida to be a free and independant State, and that they have a right to institute for themselves such a form of Government, as they may think conducive to their safety and happiness—to form treaties—to establish commerce, to provide for their common defence, and do all acts which may of right be done by a sovereign and independent nation.—At the same time, declaring all acts within the said territory of West Florida after this date, by any tribunal or authorities not deriving their powers from the people agreeable to the provisions of this convention, to be null and void, and calling upon all foreign nations to respect this our declaration, acknowledgiug our independence, and giving us such aid as may be consistent with the laws and usages of nations."

"This declaration made in convention, at the town of Baton Rouge, ou the 26th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, one thousaud eight hund.ed and ten. We the representatives, in the name, and on behalf of our constituents, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to support with our lives and fortunes.

JOHN RHEA, President.

(Signed) *John H. Johnson, John Mills, John W. Leonard, William Barrow, Philip Hickley, John Morgan, Edmund Howes, Thomas Lilley, William Spiller,*

ANDREW STEELE, Secry."

It is stated, that a party of troops in the service of the United States, had suddenly taken possession of the Spanish garrison and settlement on the Mobile.

The report of Petion's success in St. Domingo had been contradicted by subsequent accounts. It was said, that Petion had lately lost several of his vessels in the harbour of Cape Nicola Mole, and that all the forts of that place had been reduced by Christophe, with the exception of St. George.

[*India Gazette.*]

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 4.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. T. Daniel, Commissioner at Tranquebar.

Mr. Robinson, Deputy Commercial Resident at Ramnad.

Mr. William Montgomerie, Deputy Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. Thomas Alexander Okes, Collector in Zillah Vizagapatam.

Mr. John Riddell, Acting Judge and Magistrate in Zilla Darapooram.

Major Sir C. Burdett of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, to command at Poonamallee.

SUPREME COURT.

The Sessions closed with the Trial of Anunday Row, Runga Row, Ringa Chary, Senevasa Row, Anoo Anunda Row, Tanny Chitty and Soobaroyallo Chitry, for a conspiracy to defraud Ramasawmy, a Conicopoly, in the service of Mr. Cooke in the Grain Department, by means of four forged instruments purporting to be a mortgage of certain bags of Rice to Ram Row one of the Defendants to secure the sum of 25000 Star Pagodas, and for which a verdict had been obtained in the Supreme Court.

On this indictment the parties were found guilty, and received sentence from the Honorable the Chief Justice.

On Saturday last the above Defendants, were placed in the pillory, pursuant to their sentence, which was to stand in the pillory and to be imprisoned, for two years, and to find security afterwards for their good behaviour. Anunda Row, being the principal delinquent is to stand in the pillory again,

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Baroach, on the 4th Inst. Mrs. Lemon, justly and sincerely regretted by a very numerous acquaintance.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.]—On board the H. C. ship David Scott, in the Straits of Macasser, Mrs. Tatwell, Lady of George Tatwell, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Madras Fencibles and late Master Attendant at Madras.

At Vizagapatam, on the 16th ultimo, Charles Henry Churchill, Esq. Collector of that Zillah.

On the evening of the 29th instant, after a long illness, Mrs. Peyton, the Lady of W. Peyton, Esp. Surgeon 22d Regiment.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 9th inst. Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart. to Miss G. M. Cottin.

The same day, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. to Miss Harriet Clark.

At Stoke Newington, R. Smith, Esq. to Miss B. C. Sundius, of Devonshire-square.

Thursday, at Finchley, C. R. Deate Esq. Whetstone, to Miss F. A. Manners.

At Nairn, on the 8th inst. Capt. R. Macdonald, of the Royal, to Miss C. Straith.

On the 28th ult. at Turvey House, country of Dublin, the Hon. R. Leeson, of Clermont, to Miss P. J. Neve of Middleton, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.]—On Tuesday, at Hartwell, the Countesse de Lisle, her Most Christian Majesty, of a dropsy, after having lingered several years in a very bad state of health. Her Majesty's death bed was attended by the Count de Lisle and all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Blood, of whom she took the most affectionate leave.

English Extracts.

INDIA HOUSE.

A General Quarterly Court was held (on the 7th Nov.) at the East India House. A Resolution of the Court of Directors, relative to the expences of the East India College, the education of the students, and their examination in an open Court of Directors, as to their progress and fitness for their appointments, was read to the Proprietors for their approbation.

Mr. Randle Jackson requested that this paper might remain on the table, for the perusal of the Proprietors till the next General Court, as he should then, perhaps, have a motion to submit on the subject. After what had been formerly said on the outside of the Bar, relative to the education of those who might hold situations of high trust in India, he hoped it would be unnecessary to dwell on that point now. They were friendly to the good education of their fellow citizens in general, but they had proved themselves in an especial manner sensible of the value of good moral and learned education with respect to those who might have the most important and difficult duties to perform, not only to the Company but to the public. It could not, of course, be their desire that any thing should be done inconsistent with the full efficacy of the plan devised for that purpose. But if any alteration could be made in the mode of execution, perfectly consistent with its efficiency, but at the same time calculated to save the time of the Directors, he presumed, it would be considered as an alteration for the better. It could not be imagined that he was influenced by any distrust of the Directors, whatever alteration he might propose, for it was but justice to them to say, that from the moment the late exposure had been made of the disgraceful mode in which appointments had been sometimes obtained, they had strenuously applied themselves to the investigation of the abuse, and the removal of its cause, by taking the most proper steps to prevent the recurrence of such shameful proceedings in future. But the time of the Directors was the time of the Proprietors, and ought to be spared as much as possible. To enable the Proprietors to judge correctly of the convenience, which, he presumed, would result from the alteration he intended to propose, it was desirable that the paper should, in the mean time, remain on the table, to be perused in detail, and he hoped there would be no objection to agree with the request he had made.

The Chairman (Mr. Bosanquet) thought there could be no objection to the proposition.—With regard to the disgraceful proceedings to which the Learned Gentleman had adverted, he trusted that the late Act of Parliament, by which the engaging in this traffic had been made a misdemeanour—with the necessity of a bond with three thousand pounds penalty, would render such proceeding in future impossible. He allowed that any alteration in the mode of carrying into execution the plan for the education of their students, &c. which should save the time of the Directors, would be an improvement, provided it did not detract from its efficiency and utility, and the Court would be happy to hear any proposition from the Learned Gentleman on that subject. The paper was then laid on the table.

The next point which occupied the attention of the Court was the Resolution for confirming the reappointments by individual Directors of certain Cadets, who had fallen under the displeasure of the Court, in consequence of it appearing that their appointments had been at first obtained by improper methods.

Mr. Jackson said, he understood this to include all the cases, except that disgraceful one which had been carried through the Court by fraud—(to this the Chairman assented). Mr. J. then expressed his approbation of this proceeding. He understood that the appointments were to be dated from the period of the last nomination, and not the first. This would make the matter felt in India as well as here—while he thought the Directors had shewn as much lenity as was consistent with the duties of their situation.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to; after which the Court adjourned.

IMPORTANT CATHOLIC MEETING.

The adjourned General Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, pursuant to an appointment in July last, was held at the Repository in Stephen's-green, on this day, Friday, the 2d of November.

An anxious and numerous assemblage of most respectable Catholics attended for some time, in expectation of Lord Fingal's appearance; but at length Counsellor O'Connell took the Chair at two o'clock and many country gentlemen entered.

Counsellor O'Gorman opened the business. He stated, that the useful and honorable labours of the Committee has not been crowned with that success which their zeal had merited; that a difference of opinion had existed at the last General Meeting [illegible] to the vital interests of the Catholics of Ireland, [illegible] then expatiated on the advantages of unanimity, and argued at considerable length, that every discussion advanced the cause of his country. He therefore moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the General Comittee be requested to prepare Petitions to Parliament on our behalf, for the purpose of being presented early in the next Sessions; and that they be continued in the management of Catholic affairs."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Dromgoole.

Mr. Lees opposed the motion, principally on the ground that it would be an insult on the dignity of the Catholics to present a Petition. He moved the question of adjournment.

He was seconded by Mr. Costigan, who, in an honest, unvarnished, and animated tone, declared that no circumstance had occured since the last General Meeting which could shew that it was now more expedient to apply to Parliament than at that period.

Mr. Plunkett opposed Mr. O'Gorman's motion. He condemned the conduct of the English Catholics and inveighed against the general feelings of Englishmen on the Catholic question.

Mr. Plunkett was called to order by Mr. Mahon, who submitted to the gentleman's good sense, whether it were prudent to vilify the English Catholics.

Mr. Mahon spoke at some length in favor of a Petition, and called on Mr. Finnerty to give his opinion respecting what he found to be the general feeling of the people of England respecting Catholic claims.

A general cry for Mr. Finnerty to come forward then took place.

Mr. Finnerty then rose, in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Nicholas Mahon, and spoke to the following effect:—Gentlemen, as you have done me the honour to call upon me particularly, for the purpose of giving some information respecting the sentiments of the English nation upon the subject of Catholic claims, I hope to experience your indulgence, and that you will consider, that I address you without the advantage of premeditation, being thus suddenly and unexpectedly applied to. Let it not be thought that in delivering my sentiments on the present occasion, I intend to mix with those local matters which peculiarly belong to any division of Irish Catholics, or to enter into any considerations of party disputes. I deprecate division, as I have always believed that the greatest misfortunes of Ireland originated from the dissention of her inhabitants; and it is to be lamented that when the progress of irresistible reason had dissipated the prejudices of religion, there were to be found some peculiar susceptibility of discord in the Irish mind, that has contrived to divide Catholic from Catholic, when the division betwen Catholic and Protestant had ceased. This spirit of division has been the bane of the Irish—it was the source of your original subjection, and while it lives it must ensure your degradation. To avoid that discord, so fatal to Irishmen, is a duty incumbent on every man who spurns the thraldom of an intolerant and domineering faction—and I must say, that any person who contemnedly beholds its existence, is an enemy to his native land. I lament, indeed, extremely that these divisions should ever have had an existence They are, permit me to say, equally inconsistent with your character and your interests. Why, with the same object in view, should you become hostile to each other, because you may differ as to the means of attaining that object? But why hostile to each other at all?—Why not concentrate all your hostility against the intolerant, the unconstitutional enemies of your just rights? No doubt every man who hears me thinks his course correct—no doubt all intend well; but what a melancholy spectacle, to witness honest minds acting under the influence of delusion—and allow me, with all deference, to state my conviction, that opposition to the system of petitioning is a most erroneous policy. A Petition to Parliament may be thus simply considered. What is your object?—To obtain Catholic Emancipation; and I will ask how are you to obtain it, unless by the means of a Petition to Parliament. Have you any encouragement to prosecute such an appeal. Look to your former Petitions, and will any man tell me that you ought not to feel a triumphant confidence in the final success of your just cause. What other means have you, unless by an application to Parliament to make known your grievances. Have you any hopes of succeeding? I say you have, and I refer to the progress of your cause in the English mind, as a confirmation of my opinion. Can any man say that you have obtained even a partial enjoyment of your rights by any other means, than by the influence, the irresistible influence of reiterated discussion. There is a view of this subject, which I think has not occurred to the Gentlemen who oppose petitioning. I would ask, whether it be not useful to your country, useful to your religion, useful to your character to make your country, your religion, and your character understood in England, in Europe, and through the world? Every discussion elucidates these important objects—by discussion, in fact, you not only explain your sentiments, and unfold your character, but you advocate the cause of your religion throughout the world. Are you not aware of the circumstances of your country? Your press have not power, but as the echo of Parliament, to render essential benefits to the people. You are all apprised of numberless instances of the most atrocious inhumanity, but which, being of a local nature, are not authenticated beyond the precincts of the place where they had been perpetrated. No man dare tell them but at the peril of being immured in a gaol, The perpetrators pertinaciously deny them in England, because they well know that the English feeling would revolt at their deeds, while the assertion or complaint of the sufferers dare not be published, because, according to that extraordinary thing, the Law of Libel, truth is subject to penal visitation. There are, therefore, particular transactions which cannot be made known to the people, but through the medium of the Parliamentary Debates. No man dare relate the sufferings of the Catholics of Ireland, through the medium of a Newspaper, unsanctioned by Parliamentary authority, in the same truth, spirit, and effect, which marked the vehemence of your distinguished countryman, General Mathew: and the publication of such facts, as he stated, is, perhaps among the first benefits which can now be looked for from your Parliament. Let no man tell me that your grievances may be stated by the press. The press may, I grant, perform its functions; there may be pamphelts—there may be writers; but are you sure that there will be readers? Are the bulk of the people likely to look at pamphlets or books; If a man could be found with such a portion of intrepidity as to relate the wrongs of his country, or denounce the tyranny of her oppressors, he does so at the risk of personal liberty. But Parliamentary Reports are universally read; every thing which happens in the House of Commons is looked at by the people. The reports are not confined to the rich and the learned; they find their way even to the pot-houses, where the humblest of the English enjoy their evening recreations. Is not this, then, obviously the best mode of publishing your case?—One objection to petitioning is on the ground that it is not consistent with the dignity of the Catholics of Ireland. What is meant by this kind of dignity? It is certainly very high in sound, but in this case I must take leave to say very low in sense. What! is it dignity to suffer in silence? What is the conduct of a proud man who meets injury and insult? Does he tamely submit, and call his submission dignity? The strange conception of dignity which Gentlemen press on this occasion, some what resembles that eccentric valour which fires in the air, instead of levelling at an opponent. What does Mr. Perceval regard your professions of dignity, if you let him and his prejudices alone—if you will not disturb him by pressing your claims, you may fold yourself up in the mantle of your dignity, and he will sneer at you—*(hear! hear! loud applauses for several minutes.)*—The only way is to press your Petition, and by doing so, you promote your object, and you disturb the feelings of your enemy—*(hear! hear!)*—and if you cannot overcome your enemy, do not allow his feelings to enjoy repose. Why should you have any feeling of delicacy for any man who refuses to do you justice?—It is said you ought to Petition for a repeal of the Union, rather than for Catholic Emancipation; but I ask, why not petition for both, aye, and for Parliamentary Reform, and for a commutation of tythes also—ask for every thing that you have a right to claim; and ask for it as often as opportunity offers. Parliament will be more suitably occupied in the discussion of such topics than in the enactment of penalties, and the imposition of taxes. Never forget who are your enemies; and then let me ask how are you to use them? Do you wish to overpower them? Then press your Petition, because every rejection of your Petition facilitates the downfal of those Ministers, who are your irreconcileable enemies, by encreasing the odium which attaches to their conduct and principles. Never forget the circumstance that by circulating more widely among the people of England a knowledge of your wrongs and your sufferings, you obtain new allies to your cause; press upon your enemy, and you must finally bear him down, by the irresistable justice of your cause. But while I recommend this persevering firmness, let me also exhort you to moderation, Allow me, however, to be understood, when I use the word moderation, I do not mean that moderation which would damp your spirit or relax your exertion, but that which would place that spirit and that exertion under proper discipline, so to regulate your movements as to ensure the attainment of ultimate success. Trust me, my friends, there is no apology for haste or impatience, for the operation of reason, the progress of events, the injustice and incapacity of your foes, must speedily secure the common object of our pursuit. With regard to the proposed post-ponement of the question I must say that I cannot understand the grounds on which the proposition is offered—either it is proper to Petition or is it not. If the former, the sooner you decide the better; but if the latter, why not meet the question at once, by a direct negative? Will you hold out to the Minister and his partizans that you are not resolved to Petition; that you have any doubts as to the propriety of doing so?—Believe me, that an encouragement to think so would be peculiarly grateful to him. With such a feeling, then, let me appeal to your common sense, whether it be not an object of importance with him to prevent you from petitioning: so much I am persuaded that such an object is highly desirable to the Minister of England, that I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that he would readily apply 100,000l. a year out of the sum wrung from your impoverished country, to reward any party which would gratify his wishes. But will you consent to gratify him?—*Hear, hear, hear*).—It has been said to you, that you ought not to move on this subject, unless the nation moves. If the position be good, that no man should move unless the nation moves, then no man should move at all,—*a general cry of hear, hear, hear.*]—But in all cases there must be a beginning; and who so proper to begin as he or they who can produce most effect. And who so proper, in this case, to begin as the Meeting which I have the honour to address? Who so likely to influence, others, by talent and by character? Who so competent to give an impulse to the nation?—*(Hear, Hear.)*—The country looks, naturally looks to the capital, and the country may be neutralized if you be inactive. But something worse may be the consequence, if you are divided. Reflect, Gentlemen, that your opposers have nothing to offer against the merits of your cause; they cannot any longer derive any benefit from misrepresentation; but if they can describe you as a divided people, they may depress your advocates, and asserting that you are not anxious for your Emancipation, thus make a pretence for resisting your claims; do not let any Ministerial sycophant avail himself of such pretence—do not allow little party divisions to interfere with your exertions in pursuit of any national object. Petition for Catholic Emancipation as often as you have an opportunity, and let such Petition have all the weight which attaches to unanimity.—*Hear, hear loud clapping and cheering.*

After Mr. Finnerty concluded, Mr. Costigan rose and said, that the eloquent speech of Mr. Finnerty had altered his opinion—that he would, from the reasons urged by that Gentleman, support a Petition.

Mr. Mac Donnell supported the motion for a Petition.

Mr. Lees withdrew his motion of adjournment.

The question was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. N. Mahon moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Finnerty for his brilliant and argumentative speech, which conferred such eminent advantages on the Catholic Body.

Mr. Mac Donnell supported the motion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Finnerty for the talent he has displayed this day, and for the useful information he has imparted to this Meeting.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Finnerty returned thanks, and said, my heart feels a degree of gratification to which for years it has been a stranger. It must indeed be peculiarly grateful to me to find that at the moment I am threatened to be committed to a gaol, I have the good fortune to meet the approbation of my countrymen, whose approbation I value more than that of all the nations on earth.

It was moved and seconded, That it be imperative on the Committee to have the Petitions presented in the first month of the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. O'Connell having left the Chair, and Mr. O'Gorman having taken it, it was moved by Mr. Mahon, and seconded by Mr. O'Donnell, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for his very proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.—Carried unanimously.

Adjourned.

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